**Chapter 18 – The Age of the City in the late nineteenth century**

**Use this study guide to assist you as you read the chapter. A thorough understanding of this unit will cover the following themes and concepts.**

**Overview of the Chapter:** In the years after the Civil War, America’s cities boomed as people left the rural areas of Europe and the United States to seek the jobs and other attractions offered by American cities. The cities’ rapid growth caused many problems in housing, transportation, and health. Technological attacks on these problems barely kept pace, and city governments often resorted to boss rule to cope. The booming cities were places of intellectual ferment and cultural change. Mnay Americans wanted to prove the skeptical Europeans that the nation had cultrual as well as economic accomplishments to admire. At the same time, American art and literature often continued to imitate European models. American culture became more uniform through compulsory education, mass-marketed journalism, and standardized sports.

1. What problems were created by overcrowding in American cities – See terms below for explanation
   1. Frederick Law Olmstead
   2. City Beautiful Movement
   3. Suburbs
   4. Tenements
   5. *Jacob Riis, How the Other Half Lives*
   6. Skyscraper, Louis Sullivan
   7. Chicago Fire of 1871 and its effects
   8. Salvation Army
   9. *Theodore Dreises, Sister Carrie*
2. What was the makeup of people migrating to the cities in the late 1800s and what factors drove them to the cities?
3. What changes in the patterns of immigration occurred in the late nineteen century?
   1. What were the benefits of ethnic communities?
   2. Americanization and assimilation
   3. Explain the rise of Nativism in the 1880’s.
      1. American Protective Association
      2. Immigration Restriction League
4. Explain the rise and persistence of political machines and boss rule in American cities by defining the following terms
   1. Graft
   2. Tammany Hall
   3. Boss Tweed
   4. kickbacks
5. Describe the rise of organized spectator sports and the types of popular forms of entertainment in the United States during the Gilded Age by defining the folllowing terms:
   1. The new concept of leisure
   2. Coney Island
   3. Steeplechase park
   4. Baseball
   5. Football
6. Where were the main trends in literature and art during the Gilded Age and early 20th century America – See below
   1. Ethnic theaters
   2. Vaudevilles
   3. Birth of a Nation
   4. The Saloon
   5. Dime Novels
   6. *Little Women*
   7. *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*
   8. *Upton Sinclair, The Jungle*
   9. William Randolph Hearst
   10. Joseph Pulitzer
   11. Social Realism
   12. Ashcan School

**Chapter 19 – From Stalemate to Crisis**

**Overview of the Chapter:** Close elections and shifting control of the White House and Congress characterized the politics of the period from 1876 to 1900. Regional, ethno-cultural, and economic factors helped determine party affiliation and elections often turned on consideration of personality. But there were real issues too. Tariff, currency, and civil-service quesitons arose in almost every election. The election of 1896, the great battle between the gold standard and the silver standard, firmly established the Republican Party as the majority party in the United States. Agrarian and mining interests were unable to convicne voters that currency inflation through the free coinage of silver would lead the nation out of the depression of the 1890s.By joining the Democrats, the Populist party ended any chance they mihgt have had to become a major force in American politics. By the end of the 1800s, business forces had triumphed and ruled the government. They had secured a gold-based currency and a rigorously protective tariff. Efforts to regulate railroads and trusts were half-heartd to begin with and were weakened further by Court decisions.

1. How well balanced were the two major political parties between the civil war and the turn of the century –espeically from the mid 1870s to the early 1890s?
2. What role did politics play for the typical eligible voter of the late nineteenth century?
3. What regional, religious, and ethnic factors distinguished the two major parties? Describe basic issue agreements, what culturally related issues tended to divide the parties?
4. Define the patronage system.
   1. Stalwarts
   2. Half-breeds
5. Describe the Pendelton Act.
6. What actions were taken to curb the power of Trusts in the late 1800s and how effective were they during this time?
   1. Sherman Anti-trust Act and its effectivess?
   2. McKinley Tariff and its effectiveness?
   3. Interstate Commerce Act and its effectiveness?
7. Briefly summarize successes and failures of the Gilded Age presidents:
   1. Rutherford B. Hayes
   2. James Garfield
   3. Chester Arthur
   4. Grover Cleveland
8. Compare the three major farm groups of the late 1800s: (important people, where were they strongest, what was complaints and agenda?)
   1. Grange Movement
   2. Farmer’s Alliance
   3. Populist Party
9. What were the immediate and long range causes of the Panic of 893? How serious was the depression that followed?
   1. What was Coxey’s army?
10. What developments after 1873 led to the coalition of farmers and miners on behalf of silver coinage?
    1. What was “free silver” and why did it seem to be the answer?
    2. Why did the gold standard issue divd the Democratic party?
    3. How did President William McKinley handle the bimetallism question?
    4. What happened during his administration to help resolve the issue?